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W. W. BOOTH, EDITOR AND MANAGER

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TONOPAH SCHOOL OF MINES

ATTENDANCE at the local school of mines is not what it should be in the estimation of the dean of mines who has just completed a two days' visit here for the purpose of finding out what is the reason why the classes do not come in for a greater patronage. The only explanation is that the new men who have been added to the mining census of the camp are not aware of the advantages that must accrue to any man who takes time to devote an hour or two every day to perfecting himself in the study of metallurgy. The courses are arranged so that anybody can enroll, the only stipulation being that he speaks the English language, which is essential, since the studies are all conducted in that language and it would be impracticable to have more than one language spoken. All studies are established on an elementary basis suited to the training of those who have received grammar school education. The state is doing all within its power to extend the study of minerals to the end that research work or prospecting be encouraged as the government is eager to encourage prospectors to explore the sections where their work may place them. Then, on the other hand, it is pointed out that after the war there must necessarily be a readjustment of industrial conditions which will result in scaling down war time wages and men who have qualified themselves by study to hold superior positions will be the ones most likely to command the highest pay. The development of mineral resources will not cease with the war for the government has seen the folly of not showing more interest in mineral development as the absence of a fostering hand has resulted in a steady diminution of the industrial and precious metals.

KAISER'S PEACE PROPAGANDA

GERMANY'S peace octopus is again attempting to encircle the entente allies with its tentacles. Notwithstanding this fact Count von Hertling, the imperial chancellor, continues to assert that peace is nearer than generally supposed. Immediately after Hertling's little talk, Friedrich von Payer, the imperial vice-chancellor, addressed an audience at Stuttgart. The address was fiery, apologetic, but firm in denunciation of the allies. His views can safely be taken and classified by the allies as the opinions of the militaristic class in Germany.

As a preliminary condition of peace Germany and her allies must have all their pre-war possessions, including restoration of the German colonies. Then Germany, he declared, could evacuate the occupied regions and could give back Belgium without encumbrance and without reserve, providing no other state was more favorably placed in regard to Belgium than was Germany.

Von Payer asserted that Germany would not submit to the entente powers for approval or alteration of the peace treaties which Germany had signed with the Ukraine, Russia and Rumania. "We cannot hand over Poland to Russia," he added, "nor can we assist in having Finland again placed under the Russian yoke. We cannot leave to their fate the border states which lie on the German frontier and the Baltic to be subjected against their will to Russian imperialism or thrown into the perils of civil war and anarchy."

No wonder that Germany is willing to evacuate Belgium, Italy and France, provided it can dominate Finland, Russia, Poland, Serbia and Rumania. Germany would be "giving up" its control on 13,500,000 people and retain absolute ruin on twenty times that number which she did not have before the war.

It will take a long time to convince Germany that her idea of world supremacy, free trade route to Asia, and freedom of the seas in time of peace as well as war is all wrong. Anything proposed by the allies which will in any way hinder her three great aims will be strongly opposed. The small nations must be given an opportunity, and must not forever tremble in fear of a country a thousand times stronger than themselves. Prussianism must be conquered once and for all.

"Germany's strength, capacity, courage and self-sacrifice, to which for four years we owe everything, must teach them that it has become hopeless for them to continue to wage this baneful war," says the vice-chancellor after he carefully camouflaged his peace proposals. This is Germany through and through—just like a rattlesnake and more treacherous than a tiger. This is the theme of every peace proposal that comes out of Germany, nothing but a net-work of treachery. Germany does not propose to give in to the allies, in fact, she wants the allies to ask her own views and thus become the loser. This fact is more clearly illustrated by another excerpt from von Payer's speech:

"Strong and courageous in the consciousness of our invincibility, equal among the nations of the earth, we will lead a life of labor, but also with contentment and with an assured future. In common with others we will protect the world's peace from future dangers."

Yes, Germany will "protect the world's peace from future dangers!" What a farce! She will only gather sufficient strength for the next war and jump when the blow is not expected. This is her only opportunity to gain world supremacy—the idiotic idea which is still in the heads of the junker class.

Thus one will easily see that, while in von Hertling's opinion, peace is near at hand it is as far away as ever. One must not even take into consideration peace views from Germany for this is the propaganda that helps to destroy the morale of the country. A noted military authority recently said that an army is not defeated until it thinks it is. The Germans are too obstinate to entertain such ideas and they are far from being defeated. As soon as they understand that they are fighting for a cause unworthy of their support the end will be near at hand.

But that day will not arrive until Germany is whipped into abject submission, beaten to her knees and made to acknowledge that she must atone for the grievous spoliation of France and Belgium, not to reckon with the other nations for the vast expense incurred by unprovoked hostilities.

HANGING ON TO THE HEELS OF RETREATING ARMY IS SOME TASK

(Correspondence Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY

IN FRANCE, Aug. 19.—To hang onto the heels of a retreating enemy and keep pegging away at him day after day is not an easy undertaking even for veteran warriors.

When the Germans recrossed the Marne northward bound with the Americans not far behind, various units of the American army were called upon for operation in this kind of warfare for the first time. But even German prisoners taken by the Americans gave credit to the Yankees for their persistence and marveled at their ingenuity and recuperative abilities.

Field operations for the Franco-American offensive virtually were completed in a night. One American division marched all night, part of the next day and that night, and went into action at daylight, July

18. Other divisions accomplished similar tasks equally as strenuous, several of them coming some distance and the boys encountering strange terrain which appeared to stimulate their thirst for adventure as they went on and on not knowing what to expect next.

The men didn't know exactly just what the schedule called for—that is, they hadn't been told officially. Even captains and lieutenants say they were not notified formally of the attack contemplated—such is the way an army works—but like their men they had a pretty good idea of what was in store for them, or rather of the surprise that was in the making for the Germans.

When the Americans, in conjunction with the French, started the offensive that morning, and kept going until the Germans reached the Vesle, automatically began the task

of the various departments in keeping in touch with an advancing army and furnishing it with munition, food and great stores of supplies which only armies need.

Several times while the advance was at its height it became necessary for certain American divisional officers to move their headquarters once every twenty-four hours for three consecutive days.

To establish an office with telephone connection and provide working room for various assistants, with their clerks and typewriters and quarters for different individuals of the department one morning, and then move on the next morning and, in the meanwhile, to keep up with important and rapidly developing work at a battle front, is but one of a thousand or more routine details with which the commanding officers had to contend.

ASSEMBLING STATION IN FRANCE COMPRISES 80 BIG WAREHOUSES

(Correspondence Associated Press)

GIEVRES, Central France, Aug. 19.

—Today a forest, tomorrow a building, the next day a workshop.

This is the way the astonished French people describe how the Americans have suddenly constructed a huge establishment here, turning what was a pine forest into warehouses and then turning these into vast and busy centers for the huge mass of army supplies on the way to the front.

Gievres is a sort of half-way point, midway between the coast and the firing line, and is the central supply depot of the intermediate zone. Here things are sorted and adjoined as they come pell-mell from the ocean ports, in vast miscellaneous masses just out of the holds of steamers, food, guns, clothing, barbed wire, medicine, carrier pigeons, refrigerated beef, rolling kitchens, and all the conglomeration of supplies needed by a million men. Everything must be in order before it goes forward to the advance zone where the fighting is going on, and this is where the order is brought out of the seeming chaos in this tidal wave of army goods sweeping in from America.

The Gievres depot has been laid in an elongated diamond shape, and compared to a baseball diamond, it is seven miles from the home plate to second base. Within this enormous diamond are eighty huge warehouses and scores of other buildings, some of them of unprecedented magnitude. One of these is a refrigerating plant rivaling those in the Chicago meat district. When we went into it today it had over 10,000,000 pounds of frozen beef—enough to feed 1,000,000 men twenty days.

This is only one detail of the vast depot of the intermediate zone with its miles of buildings and yards stacked with soldiers' food, soldier's clothing, ammunition and ordnance stores of all kinds, medical supplies, soldiers' libraries furnished by the American Library association, and all the Y. M. C. A. supplies sent to his countless branches, for everything for the army is centered here before it goes forward to the men.

The yards are on the same vast scale as the warehouses, with stocks of coal half a mile long and eighty feet high—a comfortable assurance for the warmth of the troops next winter—and miles of baled hay for artillery horses. Shovels and wheelbarrows were piled up like mountain haystacks. The well-boring machinery filling one park made it look like a Pennsylvania oil region. Another park had camouflage material. Another had stacks of building paper for sheathing barracks.

Pontons and bridges and all the come along in due time, for it was pointed out that this will be needed to "cross the Rhine."

Along one side of the depot 500 cars were bringing in this huge stock of war material just as it came from the ships, and on the other side 500 cars were taking it away to the advance zone after it has passed through the processes of arrangement—each train a standard train with a fixed space for each article of the soldier's food ration, each article of clothing, ordnance, and all the requirements along the fighting front which have to be kept up day after day with unflinching regularity.

In the German prisoners' stockade some 1000 Germans are housed and fed while they take part in the construction and warehouse work. Around the stockade runs a wire netting 15 feet high, with a number of armed guards.

The prisoners show no desire to get away, and when an exchange of

prisoners was being carried out not

long ago two of them actually broke down in tears at the thought of going back to their native land. They slept on cots and their rations are about the same as those furnished the labor troops. The German officers have their own barracks inside the stockade wear their uniforms and medals, and have rather

comfortable equipment with spring

cots. Altogether it takes some 17,000 labor troops, besides 1500 Chinese, 1000 German prisoners, and a considerable number of French Annamites, to run this mammoth army establishment and keep the streams of supplies moving steadily to the fighting front.

YANKS MAKE GREAT PETS OUT THE BRITISH CARRIER PIGEONS

(Correspondence Associated Press)

BEHIND BRITISH LINES IN

FRANCE, Aug. 26.—For the American

soldier newly arrived in the lines in France, there is always a great interest attaching to the now widespread use of carrier pigeons. Little crates of the birds are found in many a front-line dugout, and they become great pets of the men, who watch their work with close interest.

Normally information in wartime is transmitted by wire, but sometimes occasions arise when the wires prove insufficient or break down altogether. Every front line unit must be prepared for such an emergency. So the pigeons are always kept handy, and from time to time are "tried out" to be sure that they are ready for their work.

The pigeons quickly become accustomed to shell fire and they will carry important messages through a heavy artillery barrage and through gas clouds when no other method of communication is practicable.

Pigeons were first employed by the British army in October, 1914, when an experimental shipment of fifty birds was brought to France. Their value was immediately recognized and the service rapidly grew to enormous proportions.

Under present war conditions, the pigeons are most largely employed for two purposes—to bring back information from the front line trenches, and during an advance to bring messages from the advancing tanks and infantry. Generally speaking a 100-mile flight is the outside limit for military purposes, even when messages are sent in duplicate. For distances of ten miles, single birds are relied on constantly, and there are very few failures.

In war mobile lofts must take the place of stationary ones. These are usually small automobile trucks and contain from 60 to 70 birds. An important feature of the trucks is a good "lookout cage" on top so that the birds can easily learn the topography of the neighborhood before being liberated for their work.

In the battle of the Somme in

1916, about 4500 operation messages were brought in by carrier pigeons over a period of three months.

Carrier pigeons are very successfully used in connection with aircraft in flight, and for distances up to 20 or 30 miles in fine weather can be relied upon to reach home with their message. They are released in such a manner that they will first move with the wind, the airman throwing the bird forcibly downward and sideways in the direction the wind is blowing so that the wind will assist it to clear the machine. With sea-planes, a number of cases have occurred where pilots in distress have been rescued as the result of pigeon messages.

CONSTITUTION DAY TO BE OBSERVED

(By Associated Press)

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Constitution day, the anniversary of the adoption of the constitution of the United States occurs on Tuesday, September 17. Seeking the co-operation of the people throughout the country, Louis Annin Ames, president-general of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, has issued a proclamation in which he invites a liberal observance of the day.

Accurate war news in the Bonanza

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HERO SUCCEUMBS TO AN ACCIDENT

(By Associated Press)

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The death is announced of Lieutenant Drury who earned the Victoria cross in Gallipoli for swimming from the warship Clyde to the shore with a rope under heavy fire.

Lieutenant Drury was killed by the fall of a block from the end of a derrick which struck him on the head.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SEND MESSAGE TO ARMY

(By Associated Press)

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Sunday schools throughout the United Kingdom have sent the following message to the leaders of the army and navy:

"To the brave men fighting for us: 'We thank you. We trust you. We pray for you.' Sir Douglas Haig has embodied the message in an official order of the day."

PETE HALLORAN

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR

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